

# The Weekly Museum.

[VOL. IV.]

SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1791.

[NUMBER 170.]

HERE JUSTICE WITH HER BALANCE SITS, AND WEIGHS IMPARTIALLY THE DEEDS OF MEN.

NEW-YORK: Printed and Published by JOHN HARRISSON, at his Printing-Office, No. 3, Peck-Slip.

For the WEEKLY MUSEUM.

*The man who stirs in dirty water, must expect to soil his fingers.*

Mr. Harrison,

IT is with a great deal of reluctance I now come forward to take notice of a piece which appear'd in your paper last Saturday under the signature of "A Whig of 1777." I must confess I could hardly prevail upon myself to take notice of a piece which deserves to be treated with the greatest contempt and derision; but, when we consider that such inflammatory publications, have a tendency to raise popular commotions against a peaceable and valuable class of our citizens, and to disturb the piece of society; when we consider the baneful consequences which may result from such publications, surely every candid person, every friend to humanity and to the peace of our country, will justify me in coming forward on this occasion. But I would first beg leave to remark, before I proceed farther, that the prevailing custom of prophaneing the sabbath, by all classes of people in this city, has arisen to a great and alarming height, and loudly calls for the intervention of the magisterial authority: it certainly should claim their most serious consideration, and they should endeavour to find means to stop this impious and growing evil, which, unless speedily stopped, it is to be feared that the consequences, which in the end will result from it, will be fatal and extremely dangerous.

Now, had our Whig of 1777, staid at home after church, (which is an example every head and master of a family should to set) and turned his meditation on subjects suitable to the day and which more nearly concerned him, he would have received considerable benefit from it, and would have saved him from the mortification of seeing English men of war, British colours, Tories rascals, and Tories friends. I would beg leave to remark, that the whole piece is nothing else but an incoherent jargon of words, and unintelligible sentences, some parts of it are not to be understood at all. We shall now go a little into particulars: Our Whig, in his perambulation, discovered a mob at Peck-slip; his fears are now excited, lest some one should unfortunately be drowned: But here he is mistaken, he now makes a sudden transition from a drowned man to a pleasure boat; or what is equal to it, an English man of war, (truly laughable) decorated with British colours. I apprehend he made use of a magnifying glass, when he made this mistake, or else he was asleep and only dreamt so, or otherwise he had lost his reason; but the person who had thus unpardonable transgressed in bringing this huge monster in our port, to

put him in mind of old times, was what he calls a Tory, a good friend to his uncle George, and a great rascal; but this must first be proved before it can be admitted; the Whigs say, so is not sufficient to build an opinion on. The man against whom these charges are brought, and to whom the character is given, I do not know, neither is it my wish to know either him or the Whig of 1777; but I would beg leave to mention, that these appellations at this day are exceedingly improper, the names Whig and Tory, are now swallowed up in the general one of citizens of America: Besides this, let every one read the declaration of independence, and consider attentively the principles on which that declaration was founded, by some of our greatest patriots, and most venerable sages of our country, let him read it, and he will join with me in saying, that no person has a right to question my principles, if he does, he counteracts the very principles on which true freedom is founded. With respect to the affront, it may indeed be so to the Whig of 1777; from his complexion I do not doubt it, but it is not so to reasonable men. The observations of our Eastern and Southern neighbours, that the Tories rule the roast in this city, is a false observation, and groundless; it is merit alone which raises men to posts of honour and trust in the government here. And I really apprehend that our Whig of 1777, has so little of this; that it is not sufficient to raise him to a constable's staff, or to be crier to a court of justice: But it is scarcely worth my while to notice the language of disappointed ambition or scurrilous invective. I will only mention on the latter part of the piece, that I am not much afraid of the flame of 1777 again breaking out; and if it should, I apprehend that some persons who little expect it will fall the first victim to its fury. The troublers of our country's peace, and the bold invader of the rights of man, will feel the heat of its flame. The motives which actuated the Whig of 1777 in writing his piece, will be held in detestation and horror by every friend to the peace of society, and to the prosperity and glory of his country. The sword of slaughter has long been sheathed, and long may it remain so, although busy bodies would again excite popular commotions, and again wish to see the fertile plains of America deluged with the blood of some of our best citizens. Certainly those who endeavour to excite faction and discord in society, are enemies to the public and traitors to their country, they deserve the discountenance and censure of society. The pestilential breath of Slander may blacken with malignant calumny the fairest character, and our most meritorious citizens suffer from the private pique or resentment from individuals. O ye friends to America, the Genius

of Freedom and your country's welfare, loudly calls upon you to discountenance whatever tends to raise discords, sects, and parties in your thrice happy land; be watchful, be vigilant, and secure that freedom for others, which you have so gloriously gained for yourself, keep Oppression under your feet, and let Liberty reign triumphant.

Such persons as I have before described, cannot mean well, their intentions are evident and they deserve to be stigmatized with the name of meddling fools, to use no harsher expressions. They expect by such conduct to be esteemed patriots; but they deny the principles of patriotism, by making invidious comparisons by no means favorable to the cause of freedom and peace. As to the patriotism of the Whig of 1777, I am disposed on good grounds to call it in question: Sure I am that it is in name only; this appears from his conduct. Let the man who says he is a patriot, demonstrate it by his conduct in his social relation to his fellow-citizens. A real patriot and friend to his country, will endeavour to palliate offences instead of seeking revenge, to reconcile differences which may arise between man and man; he will endeavour to allay civil discord, and internal popular commotions, and not excite and fan the flame; he will draw a veil of charity and brotherly love, over the failing of a brother and a fellow-citizens. He will endeavour to win him by love and a good example, and not force him by threats and menaces: Men will be led but not drove; but does this character now in any degree correspond with that of the Whig of 1777, in his scurrilous piece? By no means: And I therefore say, and still affirm, that he is a stranger to the principles of true patriotism. We ought to make a proper distinction between public and party spirit; and if we do this we can always discover the patriot. The breast of the true patriot glows with the principles of generosity, honor and forgiveness, and not with the malignant principles of rancour, malice and revenge. Envy and uncharitableness, the man in whose breast these latter principles prevail, I pronounce either a fool, a madman, or a knave. He does not know in what the true interests of his country consists of; if he does know it, he stifles his convictions for the purpose of exercising with more freedom, the base and villainous principles of malignity just now maintained. Such a person is detested by every good man, and is not deserving neither of public nor private confidence; he ought to be treated as one, who has lost even common sense, or as a knave, who having broke through every tie of social and moral rectitude and virtue, would sacrifice to the manes of revenge and envy, all who differ or have differed from him in sentiment; but I have done with the detest-



ed and pitiful character of a mock patriot; and I hope a generous and impartial public will excuse my prolixity on this occasion, as I feel my heart glow for the honour and glory of my country, which I humbly pray the Almighty Disposer of all events, to bless with peace, plenty, and happiness, and I now subscribe myself

*A True Whig from Principle.*  
New-York, August 1, 1791.

For the WEEKLY MUSEUM.

Mr. Editor,

HAVE you ever seen excellence that did not call forth detraction? Have you ever seen beauty which did not excite envy? Have you ever known praise justly bestowed, which did not sting some person with disappointment? In a word, Sir, have you ever beheld a lady surrounded with dying swains, and languishing lovers, the toast at festal meetings, or the subject of newspaper panegyric, who was not looked upon by many of her sex, as a most formidable rival? Ah! Miss *Lucinda*, does this come home? Don't blush! This is the reason, yes, this is the only reason, why you have guided the pen of envious wit against the lover of *Cecelia*. Say, if his harmonious lyre had been struck in your praise; if he had declared that your eyes had scorched him; would you then have called the "jolly Yorkers" in ridicule, to listen with "open mouth, eyes, and ears?"

Now in earnest, dear Madam, do you not wish that the lover of *Cecelia*, (who is pleased in the last Museum, to call himself *The Sinner*) do not you wish, I say, that he had composed just such a thing on you? How high you would have held your head! How your eyes would have glistened! How stately strutting, would you have advanced to your pew! And with what self complacency would you have looked around the church! However, whether you wished to or not, you should have more sense than to have burlesqued those expressions which only Cupid himself could inspire. What though there be some inaccuracy and inconsistency? Strange woman! So you think a lover is as cool as a cucumber? How then can you expect that his language could flow with calmness and exact propriety? You huffy, I don't believe you know any thing about love, or you would not write as you do. I'll shew you immediately that the piece on *Cecelia*, is replete with the most proper expressions, considering the situation of the author.

You are pleased to burlesque that part, which contains an invitation to the "kind warblers," to utter the notes of the spring. Pray, Miss, what would you wish he had done? Could he keep himself from falling in love in the summer, more than in any other season? And what birds could he have called on to strain forth pleasant notes in the scorching dog-days? It was therefore proper for him to dream of the beauties and the music of spring, and to write what was consistent with such a dream. And now do you imagine that he felt the influence of the hot weather while he was writing? No, not a whit more than the influence of reason.

You are also impudent enough, Miss *Lucinda*, to throw irony upon the expression, "The Zephyrs with harmony glow." You jade, I wish you were in love, yes, deeply in love only for twenty-four hours; and then you would understand love-language a little better. I acknowledge that calm reason can not comprehend how *Zephyrs glow*, and especially *glow with harmony*. But that is nothing to the purpose. And what lover pretends to consult reason? And why should our author?

Next, you ridicule what he says respecting the Nightingale, the Thrush, the Seraphs, the Nectar on *Cecelia's* lips, and the contest of the Gods with swains: But my female critic, although she

should not be possessed of a very harmonious voice, yet the lover cannot help thinking it the most divine melody, and consequently far superior to that of any mere bird. This will sufficiently account for his swelling with "pure extacy." And how can you imagine that he could be enchanted with any thing which would not command the admiration of *Seraphs*. For in his own opinion, I suppose he is quite a *Seraphic* lad.

O you *Lucinda*! O you creature, ignorant of the sweets of Love! How irrational, how absurd you are! After our lover had gaz'd with delight; and after he had actually tasted the nectar on each lip of *Cecelia* (for how could he otherwise have known it was there?) do you suppose he would have yielded even to the Gods? No, no, he was then match enough for Jupiter himself.

Now my dear *Lucinda*, you had better be upon your guard, and not write and publish whatever comes first in your brain. For perhaps, by and by before you are aware of it, you may, yourself be over head and ears in love. You will then be obliged to make, in some future Museum, a serious confession of your abundant iniquities, and acknowledge that you are a great and heinous *Sinner*.  
August 9th 1791. CANDIDUS.

The REFORMER, No. XI.

Saturday, August 13, 1791.

"The executioner who, in the fatal moment, laughs  
"in the criminals face must be a wretch. What  
"will you call the critic who debases himself to  
"be both the executioner and the libelist of him  
"he reviews." *Levater's Apophthegms.*

WHAT would I call him? a barbarous villain! who subverts the noblest art of literature, to the vile purposes of personal invective and illiberal abuse; who under the mask of criticism attempts to hide the face of an envious libelist, or the heart of a deceitful coward; nor do I think, O *Levater*, thou excellent judge of man, that in this decision I have pronounced counter to thy own.

Criticism I conceive not only to be the most superior but at the same time the most difficult species of writing; to discern the errors and the beauties of a composition, to condemn the one and applaud the other, to analyse and comment on them properly, requires taste, judgment and learning: And when we reflect upon the importance of the task, we need not be surprised to find so few capable of performing it with justness. A critic undertakes to determine for every one; how cautious ought he to be then in passing his opinions, how expanded should be his comprehension and how improved his mind; he should consider and understand the author well who he reviews, and pronounce with diffidence and delicacy. Such were *Dionysius*, *Quintilian* and *Longinus* among the Antients, who were ever pleased to commend, and when compelled to censure, censured with respect to the feelings of the author, not wishing to check the exertions of genius, and knowing that only by practice, perfection was attained, they sought rather to direct, than to stop the progress of science. But our modern critics appear to follow the example of *Zoilus* who thought the art consisted in magnifying every fault, and where faults could not be found, imagined that personal abuse would answer every purpose, it is this kind that *Levater* had in view in the motto of the present number, in which he has given us a perfect idea of them, by the excellence of his comparison and the pertinence of his appeal. What can be more unjust than to determine the merit of a performance by the degree of estimation in which we hold the author? what more treacherous and pusillanimous, than to attack him anonymously under pretence of considering his

productions? surely nothing: But this is not the only despicable class among that numerous body called critics, almost every one pretends to determine with judgment on whatever appears in print, some have no medium and consult only their own immediate sensations, and damn or applaud as they find their virtues or vices painted: Others wait for the current of opinion and glide along with the popular stream of praise or approbation, without once suffering their own judgment to act; and a third, are willing to allow no merit to any thing which they or their friends have not had some hand in. —The following lines from *Popes Essay* on criticism, shall finish this subject.

"Learn then what morals critics ought to show,  
"For 'tis but half a judges taste to know.  
"Tis not enough, taste, judgment, erring join;  
"In all you speak let truth and candour shine,  
"That not alone what to your sense is due,  
"All may allow, but seek your friendship too."

SKINNER,

Surgeon Dentist,

WITH sentiments of gratitude acknowledges the patronage he has hitherto been honored with in the line of his profession, and respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he will assiduously study to merit every favor.

It is an indisputable truth that a clean, regular, sound set of teeth, contribute greatly to the beauty of the face, that they are indispensibly necessary to the preservation of a clear and distinct pronunciation, as well as useful in Mastication; Mr. Skinner engages to furnish even those who have been so unfortunate as to loose the whole of their teeth with any number from a single tooth to a complete whole set; those he transplants grow as firm in the jaw as the original teeth, the artificial are substituted without extracting the old stump, or giving the least pain in the operation.

He cleanses and restores the teeth to their original whiteness and the breath to its natural sweetness, by removing the tartar, which by negligence and inattention collects upon the teeth, insinuates itself under the gums, separates them from the teeth, eventually occasions their loosening and falling out of the jaw, and is the first cause of introducing those vitiated juices or scorbutic humors commonly called the scurvy, evils that ought to be early noticed and remedied by all classes of people.

Mr. Skinner's intimate knowledge of the practice and remedies of one of the most eminent Dentists in London, enables him to give permanent relief in a few minutes, from the most excruciating pain proceeding from carious teeth without extracting them, his very low charges (from what has heretofore been demanded) for operations upon the teeth, must be satisfactory (it is presumed) to every person who pleases to consult him, he demands no fee for performing any operation that does not equal the most sanguine expectations.

SKINNER'S DENTIFRICE POWDER and TINCTURE for the Teeth and Gums composed of such medicinal preparations as are particularly adapted to the preservation of these parts by persevering in the daily use of them, (after the tartar is extracted) will give the teeth a beautiful whiteness, preserve the gums in health, and the breath pure; they are pleasant to the taste, and destructive to nothing but disease. Sold by most of the apothecaries, stationers and perfumers in New-York, and the proprietor, No. 27, John-street, opposite the Play House, with directions, price 3s. each.

N. B. The indigent, afflicted with pains in the teeth, will be relieved gratis.

New-York, August 15, 1791.

70 4t.



Mr. Harrison,

HAD not an attempt been made to support by affidavit the calumnies against me which have lately appeared in your paper, neither you nor the public would have been troubled with any further vindication of my conduct. I shall decline entering into any altercation with the trifling scribler, who has brought forward those falsehoods, his ridiculous vanity being as contemptible as the motives of those, whose tool I suspect him to be, are criminal—I am nevertheless, induced by a respect for the public opinion, and a regard for the reputation of the office I have the honor to hold, to request a place in your paper for the following depositions, which I think must obliterate forever any impressions which may have been made to my prejudice.

August 9th 1791.

L. HUNT.

City of New-York, **P**ERSONALLY appeared before me, Joseph Donaldson, who being duly sworn, deposeth and saith, that he was in Justice Hunt's office when a trial took place between James Russel plaintiff, and Christian Nestell defendant, that when the parties appeared Justice Hunt asked the plaintiff what his demand was against the defendant, the plaintiff then handed his account to the Justice—that the Justice upon this asked the defendant whether he acknowledged it, to which he replied he did not, but acknowledged that the man had done some work for him. The Plaintiff then produced a witness who being sworn, proved the account, as the deponent supposed to satisfaction, as the defendant acquiesced in the truth of it, at the time; that the defendant then held a paper in his hand, which he laid on the desk, and which this deponent supposed was an account, but believes the Justice did not see it before judgment was given, and was not informed by the defendant of said account, until judgment was entered. and this deponent further says, that after judgment, the Justice left the office a few minutes, and that on his return, Nestell told him he had an account against the plaintiff. Mr. Hunt told him he should have brought his account forward before, for that he had already entered judgment. The plaintiff then said he insisted that the judgment should stand, as it was given according to law—the Justice replied, that if the account was just, it ought to be settled. This deponent further says, that he was in the office during the whole of the trial.

JOSEPH DONALDSON.

New-York, 8th August, 1791.

Sworn before me,

DANIEL M'CORMICK, Alderman.

City of New-York, **P**ERSONALLY appeared before me, John Fish, of the City of New-York grocer, who being duly sworn deposeth and saith, that he was in Justice Hunt's office most of the time during the trial between James Russel plaintiff, and Christian Nestell, defendant. That when the parties appeared, he recollects that the plaintiff produced his account to the Justice; the Justice then asked the defendant whether he acknowledged the account, to which he replied he did not, but that the man had done work for him; the plaintiff then produced a witness, who was sworn and examined, and as the deponent supposed proved the account, and that this deponent saw no account on the part of the defendant delivered to the Justice, but saw a paper lying on the desk, which after judgment, appeared to be the account of the defendant; the existence and contents of which the deponent believes the Justice was ignorant of until after judgment; and does not recollect any thing more, except that after judgment there was a considerable stir and clamour in the business, and that he the deponent heard the Justice say that the account should have been brought forward before that; that judgment was now en-

tered, and could not be reversed (or to this purpose) but if the account was just, addressing himself to the plaintiff, it ought to be settled.

JOHN FISH.

New-York, 8th August, 1791.

Sworn before me,

DANIEL M'CORMICK, Alderman.

James Russel } **J**ESSE WICKS, of the city  
vs } of New-York, marshal,  
Christian Nestell. } maketh oath that he attended the trial of this cause before Justice Hunt, on the 7th of June last. That during the course of the trial the defendant either laid a paper on the desk of the Justice, or delivered it to him, but which this deponent doth not recollect, which paper this deponent doth believe contained an account against the plaintiff. That after judgment for the plaintiff, either the defendant, or a certain Gardiner Baker, who appeared there, as he said, in behalf of the defendant, taking, (as this deponent best remembers) the said paper from the desk, informed the Justice it was an account against the plaintiff in favour of the defendant, who ought to be credited with the amount of it, to which the plaintiff immediately replied it was too late, judgment having been entered for him according to law, and that he would not consent that it should be reversed—and that according to this deponent's best remembrance, the Justice then observed the account of the defendant, (if just) ought certainly to be settled, and that he was very sorry it had not been brought forward in season, and plead by way of set-off, but that it was then out of his power to remedy the business without the consent of the plaintiff, as judgment had been regularly entered for him. And this deponent further saith he is persuaded (as there was considerable confusion and disorder in the office, owing to altercations between the parties, and the interference of the said Gardiner Baker) that the Justice did not advert to the contents of the said paper till after judgment. And this deponent doth verily believe that Justice Hunt was perfectly impartial between the parties and meant to do them strict justice. And this deponent further saith that a certain Joseph White (who has since made oath that no witness was sworn in this cause on either side) as appears by the Daily Advertiser of the 5th inst. was himself sworn and examined as witness during the trial—And further this deponent saith not.

JESSE WICKS.

Sworn this 9th day of Au-

gust, 1791, before me,

DANIEL M'CORMICK, Alderman.

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**JOHN GREENWOOD,**  
SURGEON DENTIST

And Operator for the Teeth,

Has Removed to No. 5, Vesey-street, side of St Paul's-Church,

**W**HOSE abilities is universally approved by seven years successful practice in this city. He transplants, makes and cleans the teeth as usual. Prices as follows:

Transplants teeth, 3 guineas each,  
Grafts natural teeth, 3 dollars each,  
Makes and fixes artificial teeth, from 8 to 20s. each,

Cleans the teeth, from 8 to 20s.

He has a peculiar method of fixing artificial teeth, which are not to be equalled by any other artificial teeth, as to beauty, firmness or durability.

Tooth powder, 2/6 per box.

N. B. Patent and all kinds of electrical machines, with medical and experimental apparatus for sale. Enquire as above, or at Mr. Clark Greenwood, mathematical instrument maker, No. 199, Water-street, opposite the Coffee-house.

NEW-YORK, August 13, 1791.

APPOINTMENTS.

Thomas Johnson, Esq. of Maryland, associate judge, in the room of Mr. Rutledge, who has resigned.

Matthew Clarkson, Esq. of this city, Marshal of New-York district, in the room of Colonel Smith appointed Supervisor.

Extract of a letter from Newry (Ireland) dated May 15.

"I before informed you of a class of men, called themselves Defenders, having been very troublesome. They are getting a large number of arms in their possession, and begin to be very outrageous. A set of the ringleaders of them met in Canal-street, and had come to the resolution of annihilating the Protestants. This information was given by a man sworn before two Magistrates, who transmitted the same to government. There has been a great number of these kind of people detected and executed, particularly in the counties of Louth, Armagh and Downs.

"The most horrid deed perpetrated by these people I ever heard of, was at Fork-hill, on a man, his wife and child, whose tongues they cut out, and the fingers of their hands, with other cruelties too shocking to relate.

"Government offered a reward of fifteen hundred pounds to apprehend the persons who committed the above cruelties. The largeness of the sum has been a means of three of them being detected, who suffered a most ignominious death, at the place where they perpetrated the above cruelties."

Elizabeth-Town, August 3.—A Mr. Lawrence at Dobbs' Ferry, who has been exercised in mind for some time past, mistaking the literal for the true meaning of that text of Scripture which says, "If thy right hand offend thee, cut it off"—proceeded, agreeably to said injunction, to the desperate deed with a penknife; and, in a shocking manner, lacerated his wrist, with the compulsion of a stoic; but fortunately not so as to destroy all the leaders, and there is yet hope, notwithstanding he rejects every overture of medicinal assistance, that his hand may, in some measure, be restored. He appear to be reduced to a mere skeleton, and insists that it is unlawful for him to take any nourishment whatever.

Last Sunday, in the Presbyterian church of this town, was a melancholy scene, which extorted sympathy from a numerous audience. Miss Rach-Barnet, daughter of Mr. Joseph Barnet, in the bloom of youth, that day being only the seventeenth anniversary of her birth, was introduced as a lifeless corpse, for the last obsequies to be paid to her memory. The scene was further heightened by its being the day appointed for the celebration of her nuptials, and the Rev. Mr. Austin, who preached her funeral sermon, was to have united her in the marriage bands, to a deserving young man.

MARRIED

At Brook-Haven, Long-Island, on Sunday Evening the 7th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Wetmore, Capt. Thomas S. Strong, eldest son of the Hon. Selah Strong, Esq. to Miss Hannah Brewster, daughter of Joseph Brewster, Esq.

May their happiness as long endure,

'Till sun, moon and stars shall be no more.

\*. The ALBANIAD, An Epic Poem, just Published, and to be sold at this Printing-Office.

S K I N N E R,

Surgeon Dentist,

**W**ILL give one guinea each for live front teeth, and a generous price for any quantity of dead front teeth, apply at No. 27, John-street, opposite the Play House.

New-York, August 13, 1791.

70 4.





### The COURT of APOLLO.

From the third Canto of the *Albaniad*, an Epic Poem.

An ADDRESS to the GOD of PARTY.

**G**REAT God of party rage for you my lays,  
From Fame's great loaf shall cut a slice of  
praise;

To you I owe the subject of the muse;  
'Twas you that broke each Dutchman's head and  
nose;

In days of yore you did influence man,  
But now like some despotic Lord you reign;  
Father of mischief view the humble bow,  
That *en passant*, Pilgarlic makes to you:  
'Tis you that rule all matters in the state,  
You set to work the politician's pate;  
You sport alike among both knaves and fools,  
The first your ministers, the last your tools;  
Whether you flourish in religious dreams,  
Or wish to dabble in the statesman's schemes;  
Whether in some great cause you choose to act,  
Or meanly caper in some paltry fact,  
Still, still your minions eagerly engage,  
The worse we find their cause the more their rage;  
Oh! Deity so high in power and fame,  
Pride, folly, ignorance, whate'er your name.  
You something still that make poor mortals fight,  
No matter for the wrong cause or the right;  
From whom they vainly partial good suppose,  
But (dup'd) the sinners get but kicks and blows;  
Like your own acts (I fear) my verse will shine,  
For uproar and confusion both are thine.

### THE MORALIST.

#### FRIENDSHIP.

**T**HEY are mistaken who suppose, that the  
most firm friendships subsist between per-  
sons of exactly similar qualities and dispositions;  
such similarity is more likely to produce jealousy  
than friendship. There should rather be on the  
one side a little more judgment, and on the o-  
ther a little more sensibility; and the parties  
should be conscious of each other's perfections:  
this observation holds peculiarly respecting the  
sexes. A delicacy of person and of mind, ap-  
proaching to weakness, as becoming in a fe-  
male; less softness, and more strength are ex-  
pected in the male; they ought to make up a  
complete character together, rather than two a-  
like perfect and distinct ones; the disposition of  
one sex being qualified by the proper perfecti-  
ons of the other. Nature, by distinguishing the  
characters of the sexes, has removed all rival-  
ship between them, which otherwise, might  
have been a hindrance to the union of love and  
friendship.

#### ANECDOTE

**A** Certain Senator had indulged a habit of  
shaking his head when any one was speak-  
ing in opposition to his sentiments; this was com-  
plained of by a young member as a personal in-  
dignity. Never mind it says the Speaker, tho  
he shakes it there is nothing in it.

### ANTHONY OGILVIE,

No. 3, Peck-Slip,

**I**NFORMS his friends and the Public, that he  
has removed from No. 18, Little Dock street,  
to No. 3, Peck-slip, where he continues to carry  
on House and Sign painting, Gilding and Glazing  
&c. He also paints mahogany, ebony and all  
kind of wood colours, marble and stone equal to  
the colour of stone, in the neatest manner. And  
he flatters himself that he will give general satis-  
faction to those who may favour him with their  
custom.

He has just received, and for sale, wholesale  
and retail, Whitelead, Spanish Brown, and Yel-  
low Oaker, ground in oil or dry, Prussian Blue,  
Patent yellow, Glafs of all sizes, 8 by 6, 9-7,  
10-8, 11-9, 12-10, 16-12, 18-14, &c.  
New-York, May 2, 1790.

### New-York East-River Air-Furnace.

**T**HE Public are respectfully informed, that  
John Youle, & Co. have erected an Air-  
Furnace on the banks of the East-River, near  
Corlear's Hook, where all kinds of iron castings  
are done in the neatest manner.

Ships Caboules, and Stoves of all kinds,  
Forge Hammers and Anvils,  
Waggon Boxes and Sash Weights,  
Fifty-six, twenty-eight, & fourteen pound weights,  
Backs and Jamb-plates for chimnies of such metal  
as will stand fire without cracking,  
Mill Rounds, Cogg Wheels, Gudgeons, &c.  
And every other kind of castings, agreeable to  
any pattern.

Orders left, or directed to John Youle, at No.  
5, corner of Beekman-Slip, at the sign of the  
Gilt Anvil, will be attended to. 54  
April 22, 1791. JOHN YOULE.

**W**HEREAS Stephen M'Crea, of the city of  
New-York, and Mary his wife, on the  
sixteenth day of October, 1784, for securing the  
payment of eight hundred pounds, current money of  
New-York, on the sixteenth of October, 1785,  
with interest at seven per cent. per annum, did  
mortgage to Ann Areson, of the same place, widow,  
all those certain lots situate in the outward of the  
said city, known, distinguished and bounded as fol-  
lows, viz. lot No. 619, on the South, by Cheap  
Side, and lot No. 620, on the North, by Lombard-  
street, each lot containing thirty feet in front and  
thirty feet in rear; lot No. 595, on the North, by a  
still house belonging to the said Stephen M'Crea  
and others; and on the East, by lots belonging to  
Anthony Rutgers and others; and on the West, by  
lot No. 596, belonging to William Bedlow; lot No.  
601, on the front, by Catherine-street, on the  
North, by a house and lot then belonging to Gerar-  
dus Depeyster; on the West, by the said still house,  
and on the East, by lots then belonging to Ann  
Bancker, Gerardus Depeyster and Henry Rutgers.  
AND WHEREAS, the said eight hundred pounds,  
with the interest, or part thereof, is still due and  
unpaid. NOTICE is therefore hereby given, that  
the said mortgaged premises will be sold at Public  
Auction, at the Merchants Coffee-house, in the city  
of New-York, on the ninth day of February next  
at 12 o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, by  
virtue of a power contained in the said mortgage,  
and pursuant to the directions of the act of the Le-  
gisature of this state, made and passed the 27th  
day of February, 1788, entitled, "An act to  
prevent frauds by mortgages, and for securing the  
purchasers of mortgaged estates."—Dated this 6th  
day of August, 1791.

69—6 m.

ANN ARESON.

### A Beautiful Assortment of FINE IRISH LINENS.

32 Pieces, sterling cost from 2/3 to 3/4 a yard;  
Also, a quantity of Fine Irish Sheetting, very  
suitable for Family uses.—For Sale, Cheap for  
Cash, at the Store of

BENJAMIN STRONG, and Co.

No. 37, Water-street.

July 16.

66 5r.

**W**HEREAS Benjamin Case, of Newburgh in  
the county of Ulster, Innholder, and Ma-  
ry his wife, for securing the payment of fifty-  
pounds, current money of the State of New-York,  
on or before the first day of September, 1790, to-  
gether with the lawful interest for the same. The  
further sum of £.50 like current money aforesaid  
on or before the 1st day of May, 1791, with the law-  
ful interest thereof. The further sum of £.133 6 -  
on or before the first day of May, 1792, with  
the lawful interest thereof. The further sum of  
£.133 6 8 on or before the first day of May, 1793,  
with the lawful interest thereof. And the further  
sum of £.133 6 8 on or before the first day of  
May, 1794, together with the lawful interest there-  
of, according to the condition of a certain bond or  
obligation, bearing date the 16th day of April, in  
the year of our Lord 1790, given by him the said  
Benjamin Case to John Anderson, also of Newburgh  
in the county aforesaid, mariner, did, on the day  
and year aforesaid, mortgage to the said John  
Anderson, All that certain Messuage or Dwelling  
House and lot, piece, or parcel of Ground, situate  
lying and being in Newburgh aforesaid, known and  
distinguished in a map or chart made by Colonel  
Thomas Palmer, of the township of Newburgh a-  
foresaid, by number 6, and is bounded on the  
south by lot Number 5, on the west by Water-  
street, on the north by lot Number 7, and on the  
east by Hudson's River, containing in breadth in  
front and rear, 154 feet, and in length on each side  
100 feet, according to the dimensions of the same  
laid down in the map or chart aforesaid. Togeth-  
er with a certain dock or wharf, called and  
known by the name of the Continental Dock;  
with a covenant in the said mortgage, that in case  
default should be made in the payment of any or  
either of the said sums of money, at any or either  
of the days or times limited and appointed for the  
payment of the same. That then it should be  
lawful for the said John Anderson, his heirs and  
assigns, at any time or times, directly and imme-  
diately, after such default should be made, to grant  
bargain, sell and dispose of the said mortgaged  
premises, and every part and parcel thereof, at Pub-  
lic Vendue, pursuant to an act of the legislature of  
the State of New-York, in such case made and  
provided; and out of the monies arising from  
the sale thereof, to retain and to keep into his or  
their hands the whole of the aforesaid several sums  
of money, as well those that were to become due  
at any future period, as those that were then due,  
together with interests and costs as by the said  
mortgage recorded in the Clerk's office, of the  
County of Ulster, reference being thereunto  
had, may more fully and at large appear: AND  
WHEREAS, default has been made in the pay-  
ment of one of the said instalments, at the time men-  
tioned and appointed in the said mortgage for the  
payment thereof. NOTICE is therefore hereby  
given, that unless the whole amount of the said in-  
stalment, together with the interest thereof, due in  
and by virtue of the bond and mortgage aforesaid,  
shall be paid, the said mortgaged premises will  
be sold at Public Auction, on the premises, on Wed-  
nesday the twenty-seventh day of October, at twelve  
of the clock in the forenoon of the same day, pur-  
suant to the powers contained in the said mortgage,  
and by force and virtue of the act above-mentioned.  
Dated the 21st day of January, Anno Dom. 1791.

141—6 m.

JOHN ANDERSON.

**ISSUE**

**MISSING**

**NOT**

**AVAILABLE**